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STAAS & HALSEY LLP
SUITE 700
1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

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KOLETOWO, RASHEEDAT

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to communications filed August 31, 2007. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Response to Arguments

Applicants arguments filed August 31, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argued:

a) Re claim 1, Delis neither teaches, discloses nor suggests, "storing a second address in each communication terminal for a connection to an alternate communication device."

b) Re claim 1, Delis neither teaches, discloses nor suggests, "storing in the alternate communication device a standardized terminal profile."

c) Re claim 1, the combination of Delis and Matsuhira fails to teach, disclose, or suggest, "storing in the alternate communication device a standardized terminal profile."

d) Re claim 20, the combination of Delis and Matsuhira fails to teach, disclose, or suggest, "at least one standardized terminal profile included in terminal-relevant data in the alternate communication device."

e) The motivation to combine Delis and Matsuhira.

Examiner respectfully disagrees with applicant's assertions.

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With regard to **a)**, Examiner maintains Delis clearly teaches “storing a second address in each communication terminal for a connection to an alternate communication device” as; a TSNB numbers which are assigned and allocated on an as needed basis to defined and connect to roaming stations, please see Delis: col.3, lines.5-12.

With regards to **b)**, Examiner maintains Delis clearly teaches, “storing in the alternate communication device a standardized terminal profile” as; the default subscriber profile is retrieved from the database and transmitted to the VLR for storage with message forwarded to the mobile station, please see Delis: col.5, lines 30-40.

With regard to **c)**, Examiner maintains Matsuhira clearly discloses, “storing in the alternate communication device a standardized terminal profile” as; selecting a route and storing routing information of packets based on a dynamic routing protocol, see Matsuhira: col.2, lines 23-38.

With regard to **d)**, Examiner maintains Matsuhira clearly discloses, “at least one standardized terminal profile included in terminal-relevant data in the alternate communication device” as; terminal specific data (i.e. call number assigned to terminal) stored in the gatekeeper by means of setup connection, see col.5, lines 9-13.

With regard to **e)**, Applicant argues no motivation or suggestion to combine the teachings of Delis and Matsuhira as required by 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). However, the

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rationale is complete and proper in view of the established standards for the rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1,148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Accordingly, the references supplied by the Examiner in the previous Office Action covers the claimed limitations. The rejections are thus sustained. Applicant is requested to review the prior art of record for further consideration.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-8 and 10, 12-17,19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by **Delis et al. (US 2002/6,119,001 A)**, hereinafter **Delis**.

Regarding claim 1, Delis discloses **Figs. 1, 2A and 3** of “a method for

storing a first address [**mobile identification number (MIN) associated with the home location register (HLR), see col. 2-3, lines 63-73**] in each communication

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terminal [where HLR is connected directly to a switching node 12(1) or connected via a base station controller 28, see fig. 1] for a connection to a respective home communication device [the switching node is further connected to a base station, see col. 3, lines 81-82 for a connection to a base station col. 3, lines 83-84 and fig 1];

storing a second address [temporary subscriber number (TSNB) 214 assigned, see col. 3, lines 75-77 and fig. 3] in each communication terminal [BSC/SN, see fig. 3] for a connection to an alternate communication device [establishing a defined and connected roaming mobile station, see col. 3, lines 77-78];

storing in the alternate communication device [mobile station (receives a forwarded message from] a standardized terminal profile [default subscriber profile transmitted to the visitor location register (VLR) for storage with message forwarded to the mobile station, see col. 5, lines 99-105]; and

adapting the standardized terminal profile [default subscriber profile transmitted to the VLR, see col. 6, lines 57-60] to a particular communication terminal [with confirmation of service to the switching node, see col. 6, lines 60-61], such that the particular communication terminal can connect to the alternate communication device [see fig. 5 and col. 6, lines 49-54].

In claim 2, Delis discloses a call number assigned by the home communication device to the particular communication terminal [col. 6, lines 12-15],

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third address information assigned to the particular communication terminal in the communication network **[in addition to the SNB, the HLR supports a plurality of TSNBs allocated as needed for connection, see col.3, lines 5-12]**, and asylum information to adapt the standardized terminal profile **[col. 6, lines 54-61 where the downloaded subscriber profile is adapted to the VLR]**.

In claim 3, Delis discloses in **[col. 6, line 55-61 and see fig 5 illustrating the terminal data is part of the profile sent by the home location register 342 to the visitor location register 344]**, wherein the terminal relevant data is sent by the particular communication terminal.

In claims 4 and 13, the standardized terminal profile manages a predetermined number of restricted call numbers that can be assigned to the communication terminals is disclosed by Delis as **[returning assigned TSNBs to the pool of available temporary subscriber numbers assigned to the HLR, see col. 6, lines 10-16]**.

In claim 5, if the standardized terminal profile is adapted to the particular communication terminal, through the second address **[The default subscriber profile for the mobile station is then retrieved from the home location register, and delivered to the visitor location register see col. 6, lines 57-60]**, a temporary call number is assigned to the particular communication terminal by the alternate device for the duration of the connection **[The activation procedure includes as one action, the**

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selection of a temporary subscriber number for the mobile station, see col. 5, lines 77-80].

In claims 6 and 15, for a connection initialized by the particular communication terminal, a home call number used for communication between the home communication device and the particular communication terminal is transmitted to alternate communication device by the particular communication terminal **[call origination and call delivery requests made to the home location register relating to the mobile station will be recognized, see col. 5, lines 97-108 and fig. 3],** and

the home call number is used instead of the temporary allocated call number **[the subscriber connects with the assignment of a roaming directory number in the home location register, see col. 1, lines 12-15].**

In claims 7 and 16, for a VIP subscriber assigned to a communication terminal, a call number of the alternate communication device is also assigned to the VIP subscriber for the duration of the connection **[if the roamer mobile station should thereafter make another registration, or if a traffic event relating to the mobile station should occur, the mobile station is defined in the network with a service profile and a temporary subscriber call number, see col. 5, lines 109-113].**

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In claims 8 and 17, during a connection setup with the particular communication terminal, a call is diverted from the home communication device to the alternate communication device.

In claims 10 and 19, different authorizations can be assigned to different subscribers assigned to the communication terminal **[subsequent registrations by the roamer mobile station through a different switching node will be recognized and service will be granted, see col. 5, lines 119-121]**.

In claim 12, the standardized terminal profile **[default subscriber profile transmitted to the VLR, see col. 6, lines 57-60]** is stored in the alternate communication device together with terminal specific data **[stores information relating to the mobile stations and their subscriptions comprising location information and service profile information; all stored and transmitted to VLR, see col. 3 lines 70-72]**.

In claim 14, Delis discloses a method (similar to claim 1) wherein, the standardized terminal profile is adapted to the particular communication terminal **[default subscriber profile transmitted to the VLR, see col. 6, lines 57-60]**, through the second address **[see fig. 5 and col. 6, lines 49-54]**, a temporary call number is assigned to the particular communication terminal by the alternate communication device for the duration of the connection is anticipated by the teachings of Delis, also

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mentioned in claim 5 [The activation procedure includes as one action, the selection of a temporary subscriber number for the mobile station, see col. 5, lines 77-80]

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 9,12,18, 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over applicant's admitted prior art in view of Matsuhira et al (US 7,075,932 B2), herein Matsuhira.

Regarding claim 1, Fig. 1 of the present application (Related Art) teaches a method of connecting a plurality of communication terminals and a plurality of communication devices through a communication network. The method of storing a first address in each communication terminal for a connection to a respective home communication device is disclosed in [the address of the first gatekeeper G-A is stored for a connection with the first (home) gatekeeper G-A of the first communication terminal KE1 in the first communication terminal KE1, see paragraph 9, lines 1-4 of the present application].

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The method of storing a second address in each communication terminal for a connection to an alternate communication device is disclosed in **[the address of an alternate gatekeeper is also stored in the first communication terminal KE1, see paragraph 9, lines 6-8 of the present application]**.

The disclosed prior art (Fig. 1 of the present application) fails to disclose a methodology of storing in the alternate communication device, a standardized terminal profile and

adapting the standardized terminal profile to a particular communication terminal, through the second address, such that the particular communication terminal can connect to the alternate communication device. Matsuhira (US 7,075,932), on the other hand, discloses **[a communication device for selecting a route and storing second routing information of packets based on a dynamic routing protocol, see col. 2, lines 28-29]**. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person in ordinary skill of the art to modify the teachings of the prior art admitted by the applicant wherein the alternate destination address of a communication device in Fig. 1 in applicant admitted art would have incorporated pieces of address mask information in order to make searchable a network unit of the destination or a predetermined aggregated unit via dynamic routing. The motivation being to provide a communication device capable of securing reachability of packets if failure occurs in a particular route (see Matsuhira col. 2, lines 18-22).

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Regarding claim 2, Fig 1 of the disclosed related art teaches of a method wherein when initiating a connection between the terminal and the alternated device terminal relevant data for the particular communication terminal is sent to alternate communication device. The terminal relevant data comprising of a call number assigned by a home communication device to the particular communication terminal **[Terminal specific data is stored in the gatekeeper by means of control of setup connection. The terminal-specific data then includes a call number assigned to the terminal; see paragraph 5, and lines 9-13 of the present application],**

The terminal relevant data comprising address information assigned to the particular communication terminal in the communication network is anticipated by [the address is stored in communication terminal for a connection, see paragraph 10, lines 1-2. Also see fig 1, where terminals KE1, KE2 and KE3 comprises of addresses assigned to particular terminals].

The admitted prior art fails to disclose the terminal relevant data comprising asylum information to adapt the standardized terminal profile. Matsuhira (US 7,075,932) however, discloses **[a global destination address inputted in the dynamic routing table, see col. 13, sixth embodiment]**. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to mask the asylum information to the standard profile in order to make searchable a network unit of the destination or a predetermined aggregated unit.

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Regarding claim 3, the method wherein the terminal relevant data is sent by the particular communication terminal is taught by Matsuhira (US 7,075,932) **[the switch forwards the inputted packet (with terminal specific data, see Fig. 2 and col. 8, lines 25-31) to a processing unit accommodating a link corresponding to the next hop information; connection of the communication device to other communication devices are established. See col. 4-5, lines 64-69].**

Regarding claim 4, admitted art discloses [a terminal profile with call number assigned to the communication terminal] and Matsuhira (US 7,075,932) discloses a method wherein the standardized terminal profile manages a plurality of restricted call numbers that can be assigned to the communication terminals as **[search keys containing destination address; global and unique addresses having values different from each other. See fig 6 and col. 13, lines 30-38].** Based the teachings of Matsuhira (US 7,075,932), at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person in ordinary skill in the art to modify the routing table of Matsuhira (US 7,075,932) by adding additional or a plurality of routing information for next hop in case of failure in preceding connection.

Regarding claims 9 and 18, a method wherein the standardized terminal profile manages authorizations that can be assigned to a communication terminal is anticipated by admitted prior art – in the background of invention **[the terminal profile**

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includes a subscriber assigned to the terminal or authorizations assigned to one of the terminals, see paragraph 5, lines 13-15]

Regarding claim 12, a method also stated in claim 1, wherein the standardized terminal profile is stored in the alternated communication device together with terminal specific data, is taught by the admitted prior art (**see col. 2, lines 28-29**). At the time invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person in ordinary skill in the art to modify the table of Matsuhira (US 7,075,932) by combining and storing additional functionalities or features of a given device in the network.

Regarding claim 20, a system comprising a plurality of communication devices, a plurality of communication terminals, a communication network connecting the communication terminals to the communication devices is disclosed in admitted related art (see Fig. 1).

A system comprising a memory device arranged in each of the communication terminals to store:

a first address for a connection to a home communication device assigned to the communication terminal is anticipated by **[the address of the first gatekeeper G-A is stored for a connection in the first communication terminal KE1, see paragraph 9, lines 1-4];** and

a second address for a connection to an alternate communication device is taught by **[the address of an alternate gatekeeper is also stored in the first**

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communication terminal KE1, see paragraph 9, lines 6-8], however the disclosed related art does not disclose at least one standardized terminal profile included in the terminal-relevant data in the alternate device, the standard terminal profile being assignable to different communication terminals when accessing the alternate communication device via the second address. Matsuhira (US 7,075,932) teaches of a **[Terminal specific data is stored in the gatekeeper by means of control of setup connection. The terminal-specific data then includes a call number assigned to the terminal, see paragraph 5, lines 9-13]**, and also discloses

[a communication device for selecting a route comprising a dynamic routing table storing routing information of packets based on a dynamic routing protocol, see col. 2, lines 28-29]. Therefore, one in the ordinary skill in art would have been motivated to incorporate the standardized terminal profile as part of the terminal-relevant data, whereby the information is stored globally via dynamic routing tables to facilitate service without disruption to a subscriber roaming outside the network.

Regarding claim 21, the admitted related art teaches of a system, wherein a communication system,

the communication network is an IP-based computer network, and the communication terminals are IP-enabled terminals. By disclosing in Fig 1, marked clearly IP-based network connecting terminals to devices where the terminals are also IP-enabled, see paragraph 4, lines 6. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of the admitted

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related art to disclose an IP-enabled system. One is motivated as in such order to process communication multiple formats and systems.

Conclusion

1. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rasheedat O. Koletowo whose telephone number is 571-272-9824. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 7:30am-5pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frantz Coby can be reached on 571-272-4017. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Rasheedat Koletowo
R.K./r.k.



November 2, 2007



FRANTZ COBY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER